

PRESENTATION OF THE TIPPECANOE FLAG.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.
To the President of the United States.

New York, May 1, 1841.

In May last, on the Tippecanoe battle ground, in presence of some thirty thousand people, I was entrusted by the surviving soldiers of that memorable day with the flag that was in the midst and thickest of the strife, which I was commanded to take to this commercial metropolis, as a living speaking emblem of the valor of their old commander, and of the perils he had undergone. When the political contest was over, (in which his courage had been questioned,) and the People had seated him as President in the White House at Washington, I was able to hear it there, and, in the name of his fellow soldiers, request him to deposit it among the honored trophies of the Republic. I promised on that ground to execute this commission, and with a true conviction of coming success—that the two great powers of the Empire State should herald its arrival there, but, in the midst of scenes so eventful as those of March, I put off the duty, in the hope of a more quiet day, when, now, alas! there is the *quid of the grave!*

I see, therefore, no way so proper to obey the orders of the brave men of Tippecanoe as to lay this flag before you, the successor, for whom were the dying injunctions of their illustrious Chief and upon whom his office, and I trust, his spirit has fallen, with the request that you will carry out the wish of his countrymen in arms by depositing it among the trophies of the Republic. I beg you, in their name, most tenderly to cherish it. Other flags of our countrymen have, no doubt, been as gallantly defended, and were as glorious on land or sea; but, while they may have won but a single ship, or a single field, this has the high honor of winning whole States, of conquering Empires, indeed. An old flag like this borne by the pioneers of the wilderness, that has added to the reign of the cross, the reign of liberty and law, becomes a holy emblem, with its in its signa etiam upon it, crying out, as from the spirit of the past to the future, and which, as the country becomes older and greater, becomes to all posterity holier and dearer.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, respectfully,
JAMES BROOKS.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

To James Brooks, Esq.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1841.

"The flag which was in the midst and thickest of the strife," and was committed to your care on the Tippecanoe battle ground by the surviving soldiers of that memorable day, and which they committed you to bear to this metropolis as a speaking emblem of the value of their own commander, and of the perils he had undergone, has been delivered over to my hands, and will be placed by me among the honored trophies of the Republic. The account which was given me many years ago by the gallant Ensign, now no more, who upheld that banner amid the perils of the fight, had prepared me to expect to see it as it is, gashed by the tomahawk, and rent by balls. That Ensign alone, of all the officers, with but twenty men of the 9th regiment over which, when the sun went down, that flag so proudly waved, survived to tell in the morning of the hazards of that terrible night. From that brave soldier, who afterwards held high place in the hearts of the people of Indiana, I learned properly to appreciate the fearless bearing and noble conduct of the patriotic citizen who has so recently exchanged his earthly tabernacle of clay for one that endureth forever. Death is the common heritage of all mankind; but so to live as to the darkness of the grave shall not obscure our names, and that they be placed in class association with the names of the great and good who have gone before and who are to come after us, makes death itself a consummation rather to be wished than feared, and throws a light of glory over the grave. Such now is the condition of "the old commander" into whose hands, when you received this flag, you so joyously anticipated its delivery. His deeds are now enrolled in the Capitol, and this banner shall be preserved as a memorial of a battle well fought, and of a victory most nobly won.

I pray you, Sir, to accept assurances of my great respect.

JOHN TYLER.

The bearer of the flag at the battle of Tippecanoe, alluded to in the above reply of the President, was one of our readers who, not yet a year, was a young man, and who subsequently became a Senator in the Congress of the United States, and one of the most distinguished men in Indiana. Of him the anecdote is narrated, we have seen in the public journals, where Gen. Harrison is represented as rising up in the heat of the battle, inquiring of the young man, "Where is your captain?" "Dead, Sir," "Your lieutenant?" "Dead, Sir," "Your second lieutenant?" "Dead, Sir," "Your ensign?" "He stands before you," where, upon them stood, holding and defending this very flag, but so covered with dirt and besmeared with blood, that Gen. Harrison scarcely knew him. "Hold on," said Harrison, "for a moment longer, I will recognize you," and the role off and led up where the company of Captain Ruby, by which time, no soon after, of the seventy-five men under Captain Spencer, there were only ten or twelve left not killed or wounded; in this company was this flag.—*National Intelligencer.*

A BANK NOTE EXPERIMENT.

The New Orleans Bee states that an experiment was recently made by an English gentleman on the notes of one of the city banks, in the presence of the officers, and of sundry citizens, by which he demonstrated his ability to effect totally and without leaving a solitary trace, every ink mark existing on the face of the notes. The impressions made by the ink were removed by the friction of a quill, imbued with some chemical preparation compounded by the gentleman in question. He thus established with perfect ease, that certificates of deposit and other bank documents in writing can be altered for the purpose of counterfeiting. After this experiment, he wrote a few lines on a piece of ordinary writing paper, and sent it to the most experienced chemists in the city, declaring that it was impossible to remove it. He has offered to vend his secret to the various banking institutions of New Orleans, at a reasonable rate.

Oh, how few are there throughout all existence that we can trust—fully, entirely, confidently trust! The faith of one, the wisdom of another; the courage of a third; the resolution of a fourth; the activity, the energy, the zeal of others—all; all may be doubtful; and, alas! in looking back through life, the sad and terrible remembrance will ever be, that our confidence has been far too often misplaced than wrongly withheld.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Extract from a funeral discourse delivered at Philadelphia, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd.

1. It sheweth that God is chastising us as a nation. While the earth has poured out its treasures, and commerce "on the wings of the wind" has floated unchecked by national wars, we have been crushed by pecuniary evils. A majority of this nation sought a remedy in the election of a new Chief Magistrate, and were congratulating themselves on the expected return of commercial prosperity, when an unseen, Almighty hand, moved from behind the vale of eternity, strikes to the grave the cherished instrument of their hopes. It is said most truly, that troubles, personal or national, seldom come single, and for this reason, that when the most high rises to give chastisement, he repeats the blow until the end is secured. Our country groans under pecuniary distress—our Chief Magistrate sleeps in death—our wisest statesmen of all parties are perplexed—there is a "rumor of war" on our border.

God has declared that the "nation or kingdom which will not serve him shall perish." He has risen in anger—the dark cloud is over us—the lightning begins to gleam on our vision. Let us as a nation, cease from our avarice, our ambition, our Sabbath breaking, our profanity, our intemperance, our practical atheism, and "anxiously ourselves under the mighty hand of God, if peradventure he will turn from his anger and we perish not."

2. The death of our Chief Magistrate rebukes our idolatry of wealth and our confidence in man. The Bible says, "cursed is man that trusteth in man." We are exhorted to "cease from man whose breath is in his nostrils." All our political discussions assume positions which I regard as false. It is assumed that in legislation, wealth is the chief good to be protected and encouraged as the foundation of our national prosperity. No matter if our public men are profligate, they are to be elevated if they can legislate for our pecuniary interests. No matter if the stage, the rail-car, and the steam boat, introduce Sabbath breaking, and Sabbath desecration, to corrupt the youth of our peaceful villages, they must violate the Sabbath if money can be made at it.

Our political discussions all seem to assume that the virtues of industry, economy, moderation, temperance, and the fear of God in individuals are of little consequence. They assume that the country is to be saved by political agitation, by the elevation or depression of this or that party. Now as the personal virtues of this great people, which are to secure God's favor, and bless families with peace and prosperity, are overlooked by our politicians, and to a great extent by the press, it is no wonder we are met with rebuke. We must cease from the hope of saving our land by the instrumentality of any one man or by any political maxims, and carry sound moral and religious principles of conduct down to the business and bosoms of men, and a pure government will be the irresistible effect of a reformed public sentiment.

It required more than a million of votes and a vast sacrifice of time and money, to elect our late Chief Magistrate. His party set him proud by down in the Presidential chair as the savior of his country. Where is he now? Let the wall of millions tell! Go and look upon that pale cheek—that palsied hand—that intellect extinguished—that influence annihilated—"A wind has passed over him and he is gone, and the place that has known him shall know him no more." Have we impudently dared to commit the vast interests of this country to a human agent? Who is a rock save our God?

3. The death of our Chief Magistrate rebukes the bitterness of party spirit. This spirit has been called "the madness of the many for the benefit of the few," and it is said to see our whole country is marred by its presence. The labors of industry, interrupted—the social affections of family and neighborhood broken up—measures for the public good arrested—character trampled—hearts lacerated by calumny or burning for revenge—must this state of things be perpetuated? Is it right for politicians constantly to teach one half of this nation that the other half are traitors to their country? If this spirit is ever to be checked—when? In Eastern nations a covenant of peace between enemies was made over a victim slain on the altar of God. May it not be true that God himself in a late event has provided the illustrious victim over whose lifeless body political animosities might soften, and hand grasp hand, and heart meet heart, in labors and prayers for this beloved land?

4. The death of our Chief Magistrate should admonish us to prepare for death. Death, whether it enters a loved or a palace, has a common lesson. Whenever or to whomsoever it comes, it says "Be ye also ready." But ordinary deaths instruct only a little circle of relatives and friends.

This nation, fascinated by the world, sunk in spiritual stupor, forgetful of responsibility to God, needed a solemn universal lesson on the vanity of all sublunary things. There was but one man so elevated that his fall would wake the universal mind of this people to think and their hearts to feel. That man was selected as a sacrifice. Man regards earthly good with supreme affection, but God, estimating the value of the soul, legislates, by his Providence, over our limited views and low attachments for our immortal interests. In this view the death of our President may occasion the richest moral results.—His death has rolled a tide of feeling from the white-crested waves of the Atlantic to the most distant hamlets of the far west. The Indian will pause in the deep wilderness when he is benighted there that Harrison is no more. Politicians, the high and the low, are made to feel that however elevated as gods, they must die like men, and be judged as others. A field marshal of Napoleon's, mortally wounded on the banks of the Danube, refused to die. He insisted that surgeons should be hanged who could not cure a field marshal of France. He invoked the great name of Napoleon. It was all in vain—he died there.

Worldly greatness makes death more appalling, but not less certain. Riches may enable us more agreeably to waste time, and more efficiently to repel faithful counsel; pleasure may beguile the soul of the consciousness of guilt, but all cannot bribe the dark angel of the grave. If duties to ourselves, our country or our God, now impend, do not let us delay until to-morrow.

"Love, have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath.
Stars have their time to set—but all—
Thou hast all seasons for thine own: O Death!"

Who is a Gentleman.—Coleridge, in his "Table Talk," thus describes a gentleman.—"Whoever is open, generous and true, whoever is of human and affable demeanor; whoever is honorable in himself, and candid in his judgment of others, and requires no law but his word to make and fulfil an engagement; such a man is a gentleman, and such a man may be found among the tillers of the earth."

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

IMPORTANT AND MOST FLAGITIOUS DECEIT IN OHIO.

No slavery in Ohio.

An interesting and important decision has just been made by the Supreme court of Ohio, sitting at Lebanon, in the case of A. T. Brooke and others vs. the State, being a writ of error in the court of common pleas of Warren county. Chief Justice Lane and Judge Hitchcock on the bench; the chief justice delivered the opinion of the court, deciding, that if the owner of the slave voluntarily bring him into this State, or permit him to come, although it should be only for the purpose of visiting or traveling through from one State to another, the slave in such case becomes a free man the moment he touches the soil of Ohio; and consequently that if, under such circumstances, the former owner, or any person, should attempt to detain in bondage, or carry away the slave thus emancipated, against the will of the latter, such pretended owner or other person would thereby become himself a violator of the laws, and might lawfully be resisted and prevented in his purpose in like manner as any other person who should be found attempting the commission of a crime.

It will be observed that this decision in no degree interferes with the provision in Sec. 27, Art. 4, of the Constitution of the United States, that "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law, or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

CHAS. F. MITCHELL ARRESTED.—Mitchell, the American forger and late member of Congress, says the Montreal Herald, has at last been captured by the Montreal police, and the fact is another evidence of the vigilance of Capt. Comeau. Mitchell was taken at Longue Pointe, a few miles from Montreal, and was foolish enough to attempt to throw above \$20,000 into the St. Lawrence, a circumstance which could not have benefited him.

Mitchell, the forger, says the Montreal Courier of Friday, is securely in jail and will, it is believed, be delivered up to the State of New York upon demand of Gov. Seward. This man went first under the name of Goodwin, and then passed sometimes under the name of Forward.

It is rumored in our political and business circles, that the Governor of New York has requested the President of the United States, or the Secretary of State, to make a requisition for the absconding Forger, Mr. Mitchell, upon the ground that he himself has no power to make such a requisition; and it is added also, that the Washington Government declines upon the ground that there is no precedent, or that the most it can do, is to turn the case over to the British Minister, requesting his friendly interposition. As there is no treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the surrender of Criminals, the surrender is but a matter of courtesy, which the Canada authorities will hardly feel the necessity of yielding to after our harboring so many of their rebels, and the refusal, in a very palpable case, to surrender the Quebec culprit, whose name we think was Dr. Holmes, and who fled to Vermont.

The peculiar and complicated position of our Federal and State Governments, as well as the Provincial condition of the Foreign nation on our borders, the subjects of a European power, are constantly involving us in questions, which, if a pity can not be settled by treaty or by some judicial decisions. It is doubted by some, and probably denied by Governor Seward, if he has made the demand spoken of, that a Governor of a State can hold no official communication with a Foreign Government, and in the case of the Caroline, we saw the Executive of Upper Canada ordering and justifying an attack upon an American steam boat, which for a long time, the European Government hesitated to avow, and subsequently only avowed, as it would seem, to save one of her subjects from the danger of an execution. The case of McLeod, we have just seen presents many new questions as to our State and Federal Courts, which the public were for a long time debating upon, and which are hardly settled yet, though the general opinion seems to be that he is in the hands of the State Courts, and must continue there, until a case of necessity should be made out to justify the Federal Courts to interfere.—N. Y. E.

READING AND WRITING.—We stated last week that a man in Chester county, Penn. had been apprehended on a charge of forgery, owing to his having written to his wife a letter setting forth his whereabouts, which she, being unable to read exhibited to a neighbor, and thus made the public acquainted with what should have been a secret. On this subject the New York papers say, "never marry a woman who cannot read." We think it probable that some of the lady editors will head the same story in this way: "never marry a man who can write." It was the knowledge of writing, and not the inability to read that caused the crime.

BALLOONING.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The lovers of acrobatic, and indeed the lovers of science in general, will rejoice to hear that a mode of navigating the air in balloons, by giving them any direction that can be desired, even against the wind, has been adopted. An experiment has been recently exhibited near Saint Denis, to illustrate this important fact. The balloon, at the height of 250 yards, was worked in every direction by the persons in it, even the teeth of an adverse wind. It also ascended without the throwing out of ballast, and again descended. These evolutions lasted three hours, after which the intrepid aeronaut returned to earth and alighted as comfortably as he would have done from an ordinary carriage."

TREASURER OF THE MINT.

Our readers are aware that Joseph Ritten has been appointed Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, in the place of William Findly. This change has called forth many a lacrymose Locooco paragraph. The facts relating to the case are these—when known, every reader can judge of the propriety of the change.

Gov. Findly was first appointed in the recess of the Senate in Sept., 1839, and gave bond. This appointment and bond, by law expired with the next session of the Senate. This appointment was afterwards confirmed by the Senate, and a new bond should have been required and given—but he was suffered to remain in office for eight or nine years without any security!

In 1839, Mr. Findly gave a bond. In 1840 a law passed prescribing the form of official bonds, and under this law Mr. Findly was required to give a new bond. He declined doing so, and is said to have intimated his desire to be considered as having resigned, or as about to resign his place.—In this position he remained in office. During the time the Treasurer was in office, without security, his agent for the distribution of copper became a defaulter on that account, more than \$8000—and this amount was increased after the Treasurer gave bond to upwards of \$10,000. The Treasurer's bond had no retro-active operation, and leaves the U. States without security for the greater part of the deficit. It is not stated whether Mr. Findly had security from the agent or not. The fraud, it is said, was going on for years, without detection or check.

Under such circumstances does any one doubt the propriety of removing the Treasurer, or considering this office vacant?
Cincinnati Gazette.

THE NEW CENSUS.

The Madisonian has compiled from the census returns a statement of the aggregate population of each state in 1840, as officially returned by the marshals of the several districts, and now nearly perfect. The census returns are as follows:

| States. | Population. | States. | Population. |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Maine, | 501,793 | Florida, | 54,207 |
| N. Hampshire, | 284,574 | Dis. of Columbia, | 43,712 |
| Massachusetts, | 757,699 | North Carolina, | 753,110 |
| Connecticut, | 310,015 | Georgia, | 767,197 |
| Rhode Island, | 103,330 | Alabama, | 139,615 |
| Vermont, | 291,949 | Louisiana, | 351,176 |
| New York, | 2,428,821 | Kentucky, | 377,467 |
| New Jersey, | 373,300 | Ohio, | 1,519,497 |
| Pennsylvania, | 1,724,022 | Indiana, | 653,314 |
| Delaware, | 78,055 | Illinois, | 474,404 |
| Maryland, | 499,232 | Missouri, | 381,191 |
| Virginia, | 1,239,707 | Arkansas, | 95,642 |
| South Carolina, | 504,393 | Michigan, | 211,705 |
| Mississippi, | 375,651 | Wisconsin, | 30,752 |
| Tennessee, | 829,210 | Iowa, | 43,095 |

Total population returned, 17,100,572.

The Federal population of the United States will probably exceed 16,000,000; so that, if the ratio of representation in the next Congress is fixed at 60,000, there will be over 260 members in the next House. We hope it will be put up to 83,000 at least.

*Returns from nine counties wanting, seven of which contained in 1830, 55,881.

†Returns from five counties not included. Four of the five counties contain, according to the marshals returns, 83,701.

‡Returns from Carter county wanting. The amount of population in seven counties of Georgia in 1830, and that of four counties of Alabama, mentioned in this note, are included in the sum total.

N. Y. Signal.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RATES OF GOLD.

Rates allowed in the Custom-House for Gold Coins as per act of Congress 1831, fixing the value thereof.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| United States Eagle, old emission, | \$10 00 |
| " " new " | 10 00 |
| England Guinea, | 5 07 |
| " Sovereign, | 4 84 |
| " Seven shilling piece, | 1 09 |
| France, Double Louis (before 1795) | 9 08 |
| " " " " | 8 81 |
| " Double Louis (since 1795) | 9 15 |
| " " " " | 8 57 |
| " Double Napoleon, or 40 francs, | 7 70 |
| " Napoleon, or 20 francs, | 3 85 |
| " Same as the new Louis Guineas, | 4 05 |
| Frankfort (or the Main) Ducat, | 2 27 |
| Hamburg, | 2 27 |
| Malta Double Louis, | 9 27 |
| " " " " | 4 85 |
| " Demi Louis, | 2 43 |
| Alexian Doubloons, | 15 58 |
| Holland Double Rix Dollar, | 12 20 |
| " Rix Dollar, | 6 04 |
| " Ducat, | 2 27 |
| " Ten Guilder piece, | 4 00 |
| Portugal Dobron, | 32 70 |
| " " " " | 13 30 |
| " Johannes, | 17 08 |
| Spain Doubloons 1772, | 16 08 |
| " " " " since 1772, | 15 32 |
| " Pi tile, | 3 25 |
| Columbia Doubloons, | 15 35 |

General Harrison, in his last out-door exercise, was engaged in assisting the gardener in adjusting some grape vines. The gardener remarked that there would be but very little in trailing the vines, so far as any fruit was concerned, as the boys would come on Sunday, while the family was at church, and steal all the grapes; and suggested to the General as a guard against such a loss, that he should purchase an active watch dog. "Better," said the General, "to employ an active Sabbath school teacher; a dog may take care of the grapes, but a good Sabbath school teacher will take care of the grapes and boys too."

N. Y. Signal.

A person whose ecoclogy exceeds in perspicuity that of a gentleman who built a house with an abundant story, and a "porch," in front, made the following plea in self defence when sued for a militia fine:—"May I please your honor, I understand the law to be this—suppose I go to the sergeant and get a specific, and then go the demanding officer of the company, I consider it immaterial whether the demanding officer does or does not put his signant to it;—you can't neglect a fine of me for non-existence."

The Western people are insisting that General Harrison's ashes shall repose permanently at North Bend rather than at Berkley. They say that the West was the home of his choice and affections, and that she reciprocated them. We think Ohio and Indiana have a stronger claim to enfold the ashes of the "noblest Roman" of our age than Old Virginia.—N. Y. Tribune.

How true.—Marriage is a state of discord and uneasiness to persons corrupted—but to the virtuous, it is a paradise on earth.

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841.

¶We would again remind those of our friends who are indebted to us of the opportunity they will have of sending it by persons coming to Court on Monday week. Will they attend to it?

PRESIDENT LATHROP AND THE ADDRESS.

A short time since the Trustees of Howard College passed a resolution, inviting President LATHROP, of the State University, to deliver an Address to our citizens, connected with the subject of education. The resolution was communicated to him, and on last Saturday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, he addressed the citizens of this county, at the Christian Church in this place.

The subject of his discourse was Bacon's Aphorism—"Knowledge is Power." He stated and illustrated very fully, the ascendancy that knowledge gives to individual over individual, in the same society, and appealing to our love of republican institutions, strongly enforced upon his audience the necessity, in a Government like ours, resting on the will of the People, of a general diffusion of knowledge throughout the whole community. He also stated and illustrated the ascendancy, that knowledge gives to nation over nation—and now appealing to our patriotism, urged upon us, individually and collectively, the obligations that we are under to contribute our utmost, to the general moral and intellectual elevation of the American mind. The immense power over the physical world, that modern science has conferred upon man, was referred to, and enlarged upon.

In the course of his remarks he took occasion to refer to the intimate connection that existed between the University, and a system of good Primary Schools, and showed, we thought pretty clearly, that the success of both is in a good measure dependent upon the success of each other. He spoke in conclusion, in a delicate and handsome manner of the struggle that had recently taken place between Boone and Howard, for the possession of the University.

We do not pretend to furnish even as much as a short synopsis of the discourse. We remark however, that it was listened to throughout with marked attention, and received with great approbation. Both the matter and style of the Address, as well as the general demeanor and bearing of President LATHROP, while among us, made a favorable impression upon our citizens, and gave them assurance, that in selecting a head for the University, the Curators had looked well to its interests.

The people of Howard have an equal stake in this Institution with the people of Boone, and none, who know our citizens, will imagine that disappointment here, at the result of the recent generous competition between Boone and Howard for the location of the University, has been succeeded by a mean spirit of envy, that would be gratified by a failure of this great State School.

We understand that the Trustees of Howard College applied to President LATHROP, for a copy of the discourse for publication. We are not informed of the result of this application, but express our hope that it has been successful.

¶In the face of his official declaration not to remove an officer without cause, President Tyler has commenced the prescriptive policy with a vengeance.—*Frank Eagle.*

In the face of an enlightened community, the editor of the Eagle stands convicted of a malicious and wilful falsehood. For as yet, in no instance, we believe, has any officer that has been removed applied to the proper Department, for the cause of his removal, and it must be a falsehood until the proof is added which shall show that a removal has been made without cause. Let all or any of the persons removed make application for the cause, and they will be properly attended to: most of them, we suppose, would rather be excused.

¶Were it not an established rule of ours, as well as the publishers of papers generally, to insert no communication without the author's name, we think any person might see the impropriety of sending a communication to the publishers of a paper without giving their name. We wish it distinctly understood that no communication will be inserted in our paper without the author's name accompanying it.

We are at a loss to determine which is the greater "ninkompoop," the fellow that writes the articles in the Democrat over the signature of "a farmer of Howard," or the editor in publishing them after they are written.

A NATIONAL BANK.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says—"The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a plan for a national bank, which he intends to lay before Congress in his report, at the commencement of the coming session. In its main features it will resemble the late bank, but it will be surrounded with such checks, guards, restrictions, as experience has indicated as useful or necessary. He will propose a capital of thirty-five millions. He has not determined, it is said, upon the locality of the mother Bank."

IMPORTANT ARREST.—The celebrated Hawk Eye, alias Thompson, the supposed leader of the gang of robbers who have been perpetrating their robberies and burglaries in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, within some months past, has been arrested in Montreal, by Captain Cowes, of the Montreal police, and will be brought to Boston for trial. Six others of the gang, West, Fisher, Bristain, Smith, and Talford, have also been taken into custody. These are six burglars whose names we mentioned a day or two ago, and are supposed to be a part of the desperate gang whose daring and audacious acts have created so much excitement in several of our principal cities.—*Bulletin.*

¶The Indians, it seems, are still at work in Florida. A letter received at St. Augustine, dated Pilatka, E. F., May 3, brings the mortifying intelligence that the war is not over after all. The letter says: "On the afternoon of the 3d instant a citizen was shot near Fort Tarver by the Indians; he was penetrated by three balls.—Yesterday morning he was still alive, and said he saw two of the Indians when they fired. The troops at Micanny, as soon as the news arrived, were instantly put in motion, to drive these daring marauders from their present haunts near the settlement. It is supposed this outrage was done by Allectosteenugg's band, who has lately refused to come in to Tampa Bay or negotiate—leaving it to be inferred he intends to be hostile. For aught that can be discovered, this puny Indian war in Florida is likely yet to last many years."

A POLITICAL STEP.—A "democratic" meeting has been held in Philadelphia, at which resolutions have been adopted in favor of Commodore CHARLES STEWART, for the next Presidency. In reference to this meeting and its proceedings, the Pennsylvania (Loco) says: "We will publish them to-morrow. A club, we learn, has been formed called the 'Old Iron-sides Club for the City and County of Philadelphia,' and among its numbers are many of our most substantial and true Democrats."

¶The New Hampshire Bank, which has been in operation for nearly fifty years has advertised that the charter will expire on the 3d day of January next; and that any note which is not presented on or before that day, will not be paid afterwards.

¶President Tyler gave a large dinner party on the 6th inst., at which the members of the Cabinet and many high officers of the Navy and Army were present.

¶Hon. Charles Ogle, member of Congress from the Somerset district, Pa., is dead. His disease was contracted during the last session of Congress.

A CASHIER DECAPITATED.—Private letters says the New York Express, received in this city, state that Mr. Barker, cashier of the Branch Bank of the State Bank of Georgia, has decapitated, and that there is a deficiency of \$73,000.

¶The called session of Congress meets on Monday next.

¶The next Democrat will be a very interesting paper—please issue early on the morning of publication, friend Q.—we want to see it in the cool of the morning.

¶An English paper says that Fanny Elssler is 36 years of age, and has a son aged 18.

MORE OCEAN STEAMERS.—It is said that Cunard's line of Atlantic steamers is to be increased, so that one will leave England every week—that half the line will run to New York, and that they will connect with the steamers now building to run to the West Indies.

¶The editor of the Paris Sentinel is like a young puppy—he will snap at you—give him a flogging, and he will beg off.—"How sour those grapes are!"

¶The N. O. Bulletin of the 4th says: "About two hundred Florida Indians including Wild Cat, and his followers, have arrived here on their way to Arkansas." This looks a little like a termination of the long and vexed war in Florida.

¶Dr. Dyott, the banker, has been pardoned out of the Penitentiary by the Governor of Pennsylvania. He had still eighteen months of confinement before him.

FIRE.—A disastrous fire occurred at New York on the 7th inst., destroying property to the amount of \$350,000, of which there was covered by insurance \$275,000.